AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the Herald. LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 9, 1856.

The Two Free State Tiolets.—Kansas Scrip.—Sketches of Lancand Robinson.—Officers' Commissions and Soldiers' Discharges from the Kansas Army.—Propagandism Through-

out the Union, de., de.

We are about to say a long farewell to Kansa came to get the news—we have succeeded—we have seen the political lions of Kansas—we have heard them growl —we expected to have seen a fight, but did not. "A house divided against itself shall not stand," saith the Scriptures, and so will it be, we fancy, with the free State party: they are already fighting for the "leaves and fishes" of office. The free State party ticket has been followed by another—the anti-abolision free State ticket, will, we fancy, be elected, even if free Stateism should "moderate pro-slavery." Here are the two tickets, so pick and choose for yourselves, gentlemen voter—we

shall co nothing to influence your likings:-Office. Free State Abolition Free State Regula Free State Abolition

Office.

Governor. W. G. Roberts.
Lieat. Governor. M. J. Parrott.
Eccretary of State C. K. Holliday.
Auditor. W. R. Griffita.
Tressurer. E. C. K. tarvey.
Attornev General. H. Miles Moore.
Judges Sup. Court. Geo. W. Smith,
S. W. Johnson,
J. A. Wakefield.
Rep Sup. Court. S. B. McKenzie.
Clerk Sup. Court. S. B. Floyd.
State Printer. R. G. Edifott.
Rep. to Congress. M. W. Delanay.
Kansas scrip is a peculiar currency, whose market

Kansas scrip is a peculiar currency, whose market value is almost as difficult to quote as that of a Brazi ian "milrea." It was the child of many discussions but was finally brought forth by the Territorial Executive Committee, and afterwards christened by the Free State Constitutional Committee, by that body's authorizing pays the expenses of those who suck government pap, or, in other words, makes the political free State Kansas mare go. It is not, however, to be confounded with the Executive Committee on their own responsibility. This last issue furnishes the sinews of war, digs entrepchments, buys rifles, and, for aught we know to the con-trary, fires them off to boot. The free State that is to be is supposed to foot the bill. The free State Tressury has, however, another string to its bow, in the shape of an expectation to get their documents cashed by Uncle Sam, through the influence of Governor Shannon. As a specimen of this "precious paper" may be interesting to your Wall street and other financial operators, we will append the following sample of "Simon Pure" Kan-sas scrip, premising, however, that we would not give six and a quarter cents for a cartload of it:-KANSAS SCRIP.

No. 62 Torska. Nov. 28, 1856. \$20.

This is to certify that Cyrus K. Holliday or bearer, is entitled, on presentation, to receive from the Treasurer of the STATE OF KANSAS

Twenty Dollars, with interest at ten per cent per annum, for account as per billion die, for the payment of which the faith of the state is piedged. Attest—J. K. Goodwin, See'y.

J. H. Lank, Ch'n Ez. Com., Kansas.

[The Kansas Freeman Print, Topeka, Kansat.]

N. B.—From broken banks and land investments, Kau-as scrip and mining stock, good Lord deliver us.

The following is a biographical sketch of Major General Charles Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the free State army of Kausas-from data furnished by himself, at the

request of our correspondent:—

Charles Robinson was born in Worcester county, Mass., on the 21st of July, 1818; was educated at Amberst College, but dir not, we believe, graduate at that institution; studied medicine at the Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass., where he received his diploma as an M. D., in 1845; practised his profession at Belchertown and Fitch stug. in the same State, until his removal to Carlfornia in 1849, by way of the Rocky Mountains. Upon arriving in the RI Dorado of the West, Dr. Robinson settled at Sacramento, where he played a prominent part in the "equatior riots" of 1850, in which, as many of your readers will remember, the Mayor of Sacramento, and some eight or ten others, lost their lives. Upon this occasion, Dr. Robinson fought upon the size of "squatter sovereignty," and was seriously wounded—it was asserted, mortally, at the time. For his course of conduct upon this occasion and while still suffering from a desperate hunt, Dr. Robinson was indicated for murder, assault with intent to xill, and for conspiracy; tried before the District Court of Sacramento—and acquitted. While still in confinement, on board the prison ship, he was nominated and elected to the Legislature of Callfornia, from Sacramento district. This was in 1851. In July, of the same year, he sailed from Callfornia in the steamship Union which was wrecked on her passage to the Isthmus; in the difficulties which followed this disaster, Robinson is said to have berne an active and conservative part. After which was wrecked on her passage to the isthous; in the difficulties which followed this disaster, Robinson is said to have berne an active and conservative part. After many delays, he finally reached New York city, in September of 1851; was at Havana at the time of the Lopez execution, and a witness to that cold blooded murder. Upon his return to the East, Br. R. returned to the practice of medicine, Mass., in Fitchburg, where he remained until June of 1854, when he emigrated with his family to Kansas. Here he acttled himself at Lawrence, where he still resides upon his "claim," some half a mile distant from the main body of the town. Unlike his comparing, General Lane, Dr. Robinson—or, as we should now begin to call him, General Robinson—does not call himself a man of property; he says he is simply "a poor man whose business prospects have been sadly damaget by the war."

of property: ne says ne is simply "a poor man whose business prospects have been sadly damage! by the war."

In Kansas polities Gen. Robinson war a member of the State Constitutional Convention—is chairman of the Free State Executive Committee, and in addition to this bolds the military rank of Major General, Commander-in-Chief, of the Kansas Volunteers—as the free State army of Kansas style themselves. He may be regarded as the real hear—the thinking one, we mean—and mainspring of the free State party; or, to speak more correctly, of all that party who are worth anything. We regard him as a keen, shrewd, far seeing man, who would permit mothing to atand in the way of the end which he desired to gain. He is, moreover, cool and determined, and appears to be endowed with immense firmness; we should call him a conservative man, now; but conservative rather from policy than from principle. He seems to have strong common sense, a good ordinary brain, but no brilliancy of talent. In fact, to sum Gen. Bodinson up in a single sentence, we consider him the most dangerous enemy which the pro-slavery party have to encounter in Kensas.

In person he is tall well made, and more then ordinarily.

Kansas.

In person he is tall, well made, and more than ordinarily handsome: gentlemanly, but by no means winning in his manners, with one of those cold, keen blue eyes that seem to look you through.

I now send you ab lographical sketch of Brigadier Gene, ral James H. Lane, from data also furnished by himself,

I now send you ablographical sketch of Brigadier Gene. ral James H. Lane, from data also furnished by himself, at the rejuest of your correspondent:—

James H. Lane was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 22d of June, 1822. Is a son of Amos Lane, a Western lawyer of considerable celebrity, who figured in politics of his day as Speaker of the first Legislature of indiaus, and member of Congress during the Presidency of General Jackson, where he proved himself one of the warmest supporters of "Old Hickory's" administration.

Young Lane was educated at Lawrenceburg, Indians, where he afterwards studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. In July, 1846, he raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican war at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was elected captain and marched with it to New Albany, in the same State. Here he was elected contonel of the Third Indiana Volunteers, (not the Indiana regiment which was a little hurried at Euena Vista.) and accompanied it to the seat of war. I pon his first visit to Mexico Colonel Lane served under General Taylor for a year, and commanded (as he tells us) one-third of the troops engaged at Buena Vista. In July of 1847, he returned to Indiana, but not to rest upon his laurels, for we find him actively engaged in recruiting the Fifth Indiana regiment, which he organized and Brought out to Mexico. Of this regiment he was colonel, a noer the command of Gen. Butler—was under fire with is in various skirmishes, and joined Scott in the city of Mexico; but after the capture of the place. Upon the cleclaration of peace Lane's regiment was disbanded, and in July, of 1848, we find the Colonel laying aside his military rank, but only to be crowned with the civil honors which were awarded nim in the following year by his adopted State. He was nominated in 1849 as Lieut. Governor of Indiana, and elected by ten thousand majority of but sixty votes; was a member of the Thirty second Congress; voted for the Kansas and Nethraka billing under instructions; ca

them from General Lane himself. The General says nothing of his military services in Kanass—but the entrenchments which enetrels Lawrence, and which he himself planned are still to be seen—a temporary monument at least to his talents as a military engineer, and in addition to these a "well drilled brigade," assures the beholder that the Brigadier General has not yet forgotten the tactics learned in Mexico under Scott and Taylor. General Lans is talked of as a candidate for office, when Kanass gets to be a State—a Senator, we believe. We precume that his very distinguished party services would, in such an event secure him at least that amount of promotice, if not more.

In person, we do not consider General Lane good looking, he is too much in the rough and heavy styles to sailt a "carpet height"—nor is he prepossessing in his manners. But for all that—unless the lying jade, Dame Rumer, do him an unjustice, he is a great ladies' man, and wonderfully successful with the "soft sex," as sir. Weller, senior, calls them.

In his speeches and general political course Lane is the very antipodes of Robinsop—where Robinson would throw on cold water Lane would apply the fire brand. He is fluent enough, but too strong in his expressions, and too incendiary in his suggestions to please a donservative mas.

But of these matters judge for yourselves, good people, for Lane goes East to lecture upon Kansae; or, as we have elsewhere expressed it, preach free Stateism crucified.

Annexed is a cepy of a captain's commission in the free State army.

[Fatrotic woodcut—An eagle looking very fierce.]

have elsewhere expressed it, preach free Stateism crucified.

Annexed is a copy of a captain's commission in the free State army.

[Patrolic woodout—An eagle looking very fierce.]

General Commanding the First Brigade of Kansas Volunteers. To All with SHI LANK.

General Commanding the First Brigade of Kansas Volunteers. The All with SHI LANK and SHI LANK.

General Commanding the First Brigade of Captain of the Kansas Artillery, of Kansas the medical of Captain of the Kansas Artillery, of Kansas to the seaffection has foreign the said foreign the said foreign throatened destruction by foreign invaders.

Therefore know yes that in the name and by the authority of the said Territory, I do commission the said Thomas Bickerton, as aforesaid, in the said company, to serve from the date here of until the said forer etires from said Territory.

In testimony wheroof, I have hereunto set my hand at Lawrence city, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1856.

Genl. Commanding First Brigade Kansas Volunteers.

M. G. ROERER, Ald Ist Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

M. G. ROERER, Ald Ist Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

Expoulating Kansas Volunteers.

The following is a discharge from the army:—

[Wood cut—} Exacquathring Kansas Volunteers.]

The fall the state of the said of November 1855, to the 12th day of December, 1856, in defanding the city of Lawrence, in Kansas Ferritory, from demolition by foreign invaders, when he was hotorably discharged from said service.

MORRIN HUXT, CO, Comdg. 3d regt. Kansas Vol.

C. H. LANE, Gen. 1st brigade Kansas Vol.

C. H. LANE, Gen. 1st brigade Kansas Vol.

C. H. LANE, Gen. 1st brigade Kansas Vol.

We have been requested to forward the following, and we do so. You will perceive that the clitzens of Lawrence are fully sensible of the necessity of "ticking the cars of the case required to forward the following, and we do so. You will perceive that the clitzens of Lawrence are fully sensible of the necessity of "ticking the cars of the case and the convey and lay before Congress the cansol

citizens. We respectfully bespeak from the friends of freedom ruch attention for them as the importance of their mussion demands.

They are instructed to visit and address, early in February, the people at Burlington, Iows city, and Dubuque, Iowa: Springfield and Caicago, Illinois; Lafayette, Indianapolis and Richmond, Indiana; Dayton, Chennasi, Columbus and Cleve land, Chic; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukle and Madison, Wisconsin; Buffalo, Rochester, New York city and albany. New York; Worcester, Lowell, Springfield Salem and Boaton, Massachusetis; Bartfordand New Haven Connecticut; Providence, Rhooc Island; Portland, Augusts and Bungor, Maine; Concord, New Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Palladelphia, Harrisburg and Pittaburg, Pennsylvania.

Done at the office of the Executive Committee, Kansas Territory, the day and year above written.

If the good citizens of the above mentioned places were but half as sick of Kansas and her troubles as we are, these gentlemen's audiences would be alim indeed.

In closing our Kansas correspondence, we are free to confess that we consider the ultra free State party in that Territory (judging from the spectmens which we saw in and out of Lawrence) as divisable into two classes—fools and knawes; the former being in the majority, with, as an Irishman might say, a third who have neather wite enough or rascality enough to cling to either, for it requires a certain degree of originality to make either a fool or a knawe. There are those who bleat against the bell-wethers of the flock, because they must have excitement in some form, and prefer to take it in callowing the whims of that moral maelstrem (to which so much of principle must go down) of Kansas politics. Further, hen, let us give you this advice—and take it as it is meant, kindly. Lay a little less claim to infalliolity yourselves; be more willing to live at peace with your neighbors; evince some Christian charity, even towards the Border Ruffians; liston less to succeeding orators, and read fewer radies! publications; let the

Assistance to Vessels in Distress on Our Coast. We learn that in consequence of the late wrecks on our coast, Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the Board of Commissioners on Lighthouses to furnish for the port of New York two brass mortars, with shells for throwing lines to ships in distress.

The mortars are being made at the West Point foundry. One is to be placed on board the revenue cutter stationed off this port, and the other on board the steamtug Leviathan, owned by Messrs. Spofford.

This is a very important step on the part of Mr. Guthrie, and is highly creditable to him, in thus securing the safety of our merchant ships. In se vere gales of wind, when a steamer or other vesse cannot approach a ship, a small line can be thrown by a mortar, and a hawser afterwards attached. by which ships may be towed off a lee shore, and carried in safety into port, thus saving life and property. No doubt our merchants will rejoice at this act of Mr. Secretary Guthrie.

act of Mr. Secretary Guthrie.

[From the Savannah Georgian, Jan. 16.]

The following neatly drawn instructions to Captain Ottinger, of the Cutter Taney, will explain themselves. They alford shundant evidence of the efficiency of the department from which they emanate, and of its unwestried vigilance over the interests of our great merchant marine. In laying them before our readers, we are requested to state that shippers and underwriters in need of assistance, will communicate directly with Capt. Ottinger—cently instrumental, our readers will remember, in towing the snip Telegraph during the late gale—a gentleman of large experience and truly an ornament to the homorable service with which he is connected:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 5, 1856.

the suip Telegraph during the late gale—a gentleman of large experience and truly an crament to the honorable zervice with which he is connected:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 5, 1856.
SIR—As the season is approaching when much suffering and distress, experienced by vessels bound to ports in the United States from long voyages, may be alleviated by the sgency of the revenue vessels, will cruising on the coast, in the discharge of the duties enjoined by the act of Congress of Dec. 22, 1857, I have thought it advisable to designate the revenue cutter Taney, under your command, to assist in that service. To enable you to afford the required ald to vessels and crews, is all cases of distress, it will be proper that you should carry provisions, fuel and water, in such quantities as can be conveniently stored. Should the underwriters see fit to place clothing or other supplies on board, you will take charge of the same, and dispose of them agreeably to their directions. Thus prepared, you are directed to cruise between Savanuah river and Cape Florida: keeping as close to the land as may be consistent with the safety of the vessel, and not going into port oftener than you may be compelled from stress of weather or want of supplies, and on all such occasions you will immediately report in writing to the department the cause of such return. While croising you will speak all vessels approaching the coast, which you may 'all in with, and afford to those requiring aid or relef such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities, and as it may be la your power to render; and that any supplies thus furnished may be duly accounted for, you will charge them at their cost value, handing over to the Collector any money or orders which you may have received therefor, taking his receipt, which you will immediately forward to this department, and make due note thereof in the journal of your vessel. You will cause the tracks mace during your cruise to be distinctly traced upon the chart, and all sountings, stating the

HEN CONVENTION AT ALBANY .- The third annual exhi bition of the State Poultry Society will be held at Albany on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February. The premium list is full and tempting.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam frigate Powhatan, Comman der McCuney, arrived at Singapore on the 8th o' No vember from Hong Kong, and sailed on the 13th for Mauritius.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary, Capt. T. Bailey, according to advice very recently received at the

The United States stoop-of-war St. mary, Capt. T. Bailey, according to advices very recently received at the Navy Department, was at Talcahuano, Chilia, about the end of November last, and her commander was expecting to sail immediately for Valparaiso. All were well aboard her. He had just arrived from the Fejec Islands. The John Adams was at that time expected at Valparaiso daily from the Fejec Islands.

Dramatic and Musical Matters. The business at the several city theatres during the

past week has not been brilliant. At the BROADWAY THEATRE, this evening, we are to have

a revival of the spectacle piece, "King Charming," with some changes in the cast, which now includes Mrs. Blake, an excellent burlesque actress. Mme. Ponisi plays the King. Those who have not seen this piece should not fail to do so. It is the finest thing in the way of scenic effect ever done in this country.

At LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES, this evening, "The Lady

of Lyons," with Miss Laura Keene and Mr. George Jordan in the principal parts, and the new "Prima Donna"

Burron revives, to-night, the successful local piece. "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," in which he plays Crookpath. The farce called "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger" is also to be acted. Mrs. A. Parker is engaged

with Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. Ste phens, Mr. Lester, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Walcott in the principal parts, will be given to-night. Also Mr. Brougham's capital burlesque, "Po-ka-hon-tas," which is now in its fourth and last week. A new piece, "The Pe of the Public," is underlined.

The RAVEIS, at Niblo's, do to-night a new comic panto mime, called the "Schoolmaster" and the spectacle "Paoul."

At the Bowery THEATRE, Mr. and Miss Charles of an engagement to-night, playing in "Our Gal" and "Ireland as It Is." The clever drama, "The Writing on the Wall," is also announced.

At the COLORED OFERA - Wood's, 444 Broadway, and Buckley's, 539 Broadway—very good entertainments are au-

ley's, 539 Broadway—very good entertainments are au-nounced for this evening.

Mr. H. Wood announces that he will open the Broad-way Varieties, No. 472 Broadway, on Monday, the 4th proximo. The Marsh company of juvenile comedians will be the chief attraction at this miniature theatre, which has been nicely fitted up, and is intended to be a

permanent institution.

Mr. Rosser Josesson, of the Bowery theatre, will have

complimentary benefit at the Bowery on Friday evening next. He is about to visit Europe.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—They are to have the opera at the Poston theatre next week.—Mr. Forrest took his fare-well benefit at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, on Friday last. He intends to act this winter in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. — Chanfrau is at the Baltimore Museum.—The theatre at Memphis has closed.—Cony and Webb are at Nashville.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams had a complimentary benefit at the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 12th. Mr. Eackett "consented to appear." The letter tendering the benefit was signed by the Mayor of the city.—Miss Eliza Logan is playing at Cleveland, with W. H. Crisp, now the manager of the Athenseum. John Huntley is the stage manager.—Jenny Lind is engaged by Mitch-ell, the Fnglish manager, for one thousand pounds a week, during twenty weeks. She is to sing at not less than three concerts a week.—There is to be an amateur framatic performance in Cincinnati on Weinesday, for the benefit of the poor. The bill includes scenes from "Othello," "Richard III.," "The Golden Farmer" an 'The Loan of a Lover." The parts are played by the typists, lawyers, merchants, booksellers, architects, &c. Othello is done by a mechanic.——J. W. Wallack, Jr., finished an engagement at the Boston Museum last Saturday afternoon .- Mr. Joseph Proctor is announced to Rolla at the Boston theatre, on Tuesday next E. T. Smith would not allow Mr. Charles Mathews to play at Windsor, because the Queen never comes to Drury Lane. Miss E. Mestayer is engaged at the National theatre, Cincinnati.—The complimentary concert to Mr. J. A. Kyle is to take place at Niblo's Saloon on Saturday next.

OFITUARY.-The obituary of the week includes the namof William R. Goodall, who died at Philadelphia, at the early age of 25. Mr. Goodall was a native of Philadelphis, and made his début as an amateur. He was then a mechanic's apprentice. He was afterwards engaged in a minor position at one of the Philadelphia theatres; but wade his first sensation at the Baltimore Museum. His first appearance in New York was made at the Bowery theatre, four or five years ago. His handsome person, melodious voice and graceful action made him a great favorite at once, and carried him suddenly to a position which others work for years to obtain. In the season of 1852-'3, he was the leading actor at the Howard Athenseum, Boston. Since that time he has played short engagements throughout the United States. Last year he suffered severely from a feprivate life. He leaves a widow, late Miss Fannie Riley.

Police Intelligence.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY,
DIES, ETC.

A curious and important discovery was made by three little boys, yesterday afternoon, while playing in the mahegany yard, corner of Washington and Vestry streets. While amusing themselves as well as possible, a small hegany yard, corner of Washington and Vestry streets. While amusing themselves as well as possible, a small carpet bag was discovered lying upon the ground. It was picked up, and upon examination it was found to be very heavy. Being naturally curious to ascertain what the contents of the bag were, one of the boys, named Henry Howenstein, carried the bag to his father's bouse, where it was forced open, when lo and behild! a large amount efcounterfeit coin was exposed to the view of the lookers-on. Upon counting the money \$279 in logus gold coin, and \$105 is uiver, was ascertained to be the amount enclosed within the mysterious carpet bag. Besides the money there were some books on counterfeiting found in the bag, showing conclusively that the owner of the bag was an artist in his profession, and would not undertake to try his hand at the business without having first consulted good authority. The coin was apparently in a rough and unfinished state, and not intended for this market. The gold, or what purported to be gold, consisted of eagles, haif eagles and quarter engles. The silver, composed of quarter dollars, would be apt to deceive many persons. Indeed, some of the coin would pass current among experienced financiers. The books found are entitled "Mechanics' Own Book," "Smees Electro Metallurgy," and "Valuable Secreta." The last named volume is an old work, and bears date 1795. Upon Mr. Howenstier's discovering the nature of the articles, he conveyed them to the Fath ward station house, where they have been taken charge of by Lieut. Hutchings. An effort will be made by the police to ferret out the owner of the carpet bag and its contents; but there is little prospect of catching the ingenious law breaker, who, in all probability, was hard pushed on Saturday, and thought it prudent to dispose of the dangerous baggage in the manner above described.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Charles McKay, claiming to be a private watchman, was taken into custody by officer Dugan, of the First ward was taken into custedy by officer Dugan, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a bale of cotton, valued at a \$40, from the brig Baltic, (Judson Jocelyn, master,) lying at pier No. 6 North river. The complainant alleges that he found the bale of cotton cut open, in the cable of the brig Wetumpka, of which vessel the accused is private watchman, and was the only person found on board the latter vessel by the complainant when he visited her. The Wetumpka lies on the opposite side of the pier from the vessel of which the complainant is master. The accused was brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Pelice Court, where he was temporarily committed on a charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKER.

About 3 o'clock yesterday, the occupants of house No 12 St. George place, Thirteenth street, were awakened by the noise of some burglars. Mr. John McLaughlan, one

ARREST OF ALLEGED PANEL THIEVES. John Knapp and his reputed wife, Elizabeth, were ta-ken into custedy by Officer Hayler, of the Eighth ward ken into custody by Officer Hayler, of the Eighth ward police, charged with having attempted to extent money from a mnn named Wright. The complainant states that he was induced to enter the house No. I Thompson street in company with the female prisoner; that on arriving there the weman called in her indignant husband, who demanded three dollars as a recompense for his conduct towords his wife. The accused were brought before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were committed for trial.

CHARGE OF STALING A HORSE AND SLEGH.

CHARGE OF STEALING A HORSE AND SLEIGH John Hehir and John Thomas were brought before Jus-tice Flandreau, at the Second District Police Court, charged with having drove off with a horse and sleigh, valued at \$500, the property of Sidney A. Cooper, a grocer. The accured were committed for examination.

By the request of the relatives of John B. Petty, who perished in the ship St. Lenis, the Rev. Charles J. Jones preached a sermon in reference to this event last night in the Mariners' church, on the corner of Catherine and and respectable congregation. The services were commenced with singing a bymn, after which an affecting hymn was then sung, commencing as follows :-

menced with singing a hymn, after which an affecting prayer was offered up to the Throne of Graze. Another hymn was then sung, commencing as follows:—

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He plants His footateps on the sea And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines of new reality, He treasures up His bright designs, Anc works His soveragm will.

The Rev. Charles J. Jones then preached as follows:—
Brethren, the text to which I will invite your attention to night will be found in the 49th chapter of the Prophecy of Jeremish, 23d werse:—"They have heard evil tidings; they are faint hearted; there is a storm on the sea." Seamen, or those whogo down to the sea in ships, are subjected to vasitous calamities, and these should be inducements or incentives to lead a righteous and godly lite. All these vicisatitudes are manifestations of God's power, for He raises the storm, and bids the sea be calm. That the sea is full of calamities, angers and vicisatiudes needs no proof for the audience that is here to-night. some common sympathy has a roused the people, and called them here in great numbers to-night. The seamen, I know from years of experience on the sea myself, is like Faul, in the peril to which he is subjected. He is subjected to the perils of the city. O God, I wien I could say that the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the tity were no greater than the perils of the tity were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the value of the sea. The sallor can battle with the waves, and trim his gallant craft like a racer to run with the storm; but to run the gaunties of the sea in colors to astrony. Not the sea and we leave the perils of the city were no greater than the perils of the city were no greater than the vicination of the perils of the city were no greater than the vi

at rest.

Another hymn was then sung, after which the audience di-persed.

The Christian Israclites.

REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF SAM SLY, THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF MATHEWS, IN NEW HAVEN.

A special meeting of the Christian Israelites was held esterday afternoon at No. 650 Broadway, to reply to the harges made by Sam Sly, who was recently arrested in New Haven for murder, and who stated that the Chris-tian lexabilities in this city were believers in the doctrines of the Wakemanites, of which Sly is said to be a member. There were about a hundred persons present, and more than ordinary interest was taken in the praceedings, in onsequence of the object for which the meeting was

of the Scriptures by Mr. Bishop, after which he read an account published in two or three city papers of the allegatious of Sly, to the effect that Margaret Bishop and the Christian Israelites carried out fully the views of the

Christian Israelites carried out fully the views of the Wakemanites, who hold that "the man of sin"—the cev!—is in the form of a human being.

Mr. Bishop denied that there was any connection whatever between the two bonies, and said that the publication of such statements was calculated to do great injustice to the Christian Israelites. They were a regularly incorporated society, and such unitarial moral statements. irjustice to the Christian Israelites. They were a regularly incorporated society, and such unfounced charges inflicted a stigma on their moral character and on their standing in the community. The Waker anites, he said, believed that the devil took up his abode in some one person or persons, and the redemption of this world could not be completed till the person or persons who were thus possessed were destroyed. Now this, said Mr. Bishop, represents us as murderers—for, if we believe in the principles of the Wakemanites, we must believe that it is our duty to kill such person or persons. The Christian Israelites had no accusation to make against this man Sly, the alleged murderer of Justice Mathews; they did not desire to interfere with the execution of the law in his case, but at the same time they had no ill-will or bad feeling against him or any other man, for such would be in opposition to their principles and rule of hie as Christian Israelites.

At the close of this statement the audience joined in singing a hymm. Mrs. Margaret Bishop then delivered a theological lecture, explanatory of the peculiar doctrines of her sect. After this the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER-FROST AGAIN-THE STREETS.-Yesterday was the first Sunday in twenty that did not either snow. noticed all over the country; and if not going church tends to immorality, wickedness must be or the increase, and we firmly believe it is, as the stormy weather has kept multitudes home, who usually attend divine service on the Sabbath. The temperature tell yesterday morning to 19 degrees, and the ageous for mations in the streets soon became solidified, forming na-tural ice bridges across the streets. The city looks dearnly wintry. Ice is everywhere. On the windows-pendan from the caves of the houses-in the gutters along the wintry. Ice is everywhere. On the windows—pendant from the eaves of the houses—in the gutters along the streetz—around the ferry slips, floating in the rivers—forming beautiful crystaline pendants and fcicles on the sices or public edifices; and assuming Protean shapes in all manner of place. The "ups and downs" of life are typffied in the come of the sidewalks and streets, and jedestrians are of the sidewalks and streets, and sidewalks and streets of jedestrians are of the sidewalks and sidewalks are gone, we must—disgustabile dictu—continue for a time to have see and coalashes; then cometh splosh and coalashes—then mud and coalashes; then cometh splosh and coalashes—then mud and coalashes; then cometh splosh and coalashes then then sisters, ice and snow because they may be at times superabundant. Let us not forget these chill products do much toward allevisting the lot blasts of a more torrid eason; without them we would be deprived of the melting cream, the refreshing cobbier, and above all the cool pitcher of ice water, more delicious in the dog days than the choicest libation of Bacchus or the nectar of Ganymede.

The Victure of THE Pilot Boat E. K. Collins.—The bodies of Morris Ellwood, boat keeper, and Wm. Williams.

bodies of Morris Ellwood, boat keeper, and Wm. Williams, cabin boy, of the ill-fated E. K. Collina, were brought up to the city last night. They will be interred to day from No. 25 Oak street. The boay of the colored cook has not been recovered.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.—About half-past 7 o'clock on Statesteen right.

Saturday night, a camphene lamp exploded in the dwelling No. 182 William street, setting fire to the furni-

ture. Mrs. Jane Stiener and Mary Baush were severely burned. They were taken to the New York Hospital. Damage by fire about \$20. No insurance. First in Histirs Street,—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the third story of a brick building in the rear of No. 199 Hester street, occu-nied by Statement & San brick building in the rear of No. 199 Hester street, occupied by Stelinway & Sons, as a pianoforte manufactory. It originated around a stove, burning a hole through the floor, and destroying property probably to the value of about \$1,500. Insured as follows:—St. Nicholas, \$2,000; St. Marks, \$1,000; Enterprise, \$1,000; Hamilton, \$1,000. Total, \$6,000. The building belongs to Mr. John Short; it is damaged about \$500, and fally insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Fire in Eleventh Street.—About half-past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the cellar of a tene-

Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the cellar of a tene ment house, No. 98 Eleventh street. After considerable

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

NATE PRINTING, ETC.

To-day's Union contains a leader advocating Mr. Faulk-ner's resolution, namely: "That each member shall re-sign his present commission and go home, and that Congress be convened again in May." This is indicative, as I understand it has the approval of the President, and is conclusive, that the admistration are not desirous of an

the question of the Semate printing. Everything that could be done for the Union editors has been done. It

they can succeed in caucus, the election will come off to-morrow; if not, it will be postponed again.

The Pennsylvania members yesterday received letters from the free soil and American portion of the Pennsyl-vania Legislature, who lately held a meeting in Harrisburg, highly approving their course in supporting Banks THE UNION'S PROPOSED COUP D'ETAT-THE WAR

It is conjectured that the plan of the administration for making a Speaker, as indicated in the "by hook or by

crook" article in the Union, is for the Clerk to absen himself from the House, and thus make it necessary to choose a Speaker pro tempore, whom it will be impossible to get out of the chair after he is once in. This is the only explanation I can make of the significant threat e the Union, and it would be a coup d'etat worthy the scheming brain of the Attorney General. There is not one word of truth in the statement that

the President proposes, or has contemplated, the recall of Mr. Buchanan, and the suspension of friendly relations

Later from the State Capital.

ORDER AND DECORUM IN THE HOUSE—GOVERNOR'S
, MESSAGE READ, OUT OF MERE RESPECT TO THE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER—BUSINESS FAIRLY COMMENCED, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1856. The Governor sent his annual message into the House this morning. As it had been published in all the papers several days since, and every member, and the "rest of mankind" who desired, had read it, it was thought by some that it would be showing no disrespect to his Excellercy to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Odell, (K. N.,) hoped it would be read, nevertheless such had invariably been the case, and he hoped the rule would not be departed from in this instance. Mr. Northrup, (K. N.,) said the message had been sent in and read in the Senate several days since, and he thought the Governor had showed a disrespect to the House in delivering the message to the other branch of the Legis-

the Governor had showed a disrespect to the House in delivering the message to the other branch of the Legislature and thereby laid it before the whole people before this House was organized. Mr. Wakeman, (rep.) of Genesee, thought it highly disrespectful to his Excession of the House the Committee of the Whole was then withdrawn.

The Clerk commenced reading, and the members commenced leaving their seats. Those who remained were not listeners to the reading. Some employed their time in talking and laughing—others in reading newspapers, theatre bills—and still others reclined on their chairs, either gaying or fast seleep.

Mr. Guest (K. N.), witnessing the perfect inattention of members, and the few in the chamber, moved that the further reading be dispensed with. Every member who chose has read the document several days since; and as there was so little attention paid to the reading, he thought it a waste of time to continue the reading, he algolificant wink from the depart cierk, indicating that the reading would soon be ended, induced the members to allow him to proceed. Respect for the Executive chair alone caused the message to be read through.

Among other matters, Mr. Glover gave notice of a bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Duganne and Mr. Hayes intend to introduce bills to modily the New York city charter and the police laws. Senator Petty has given similar notice in the Senate. You may expect a variety of attempts to improve the city government.

Sullivan county, away down on the Jersey line, is woncerfully afflicted for want of a bridge across the river at Albany, a location which act one of a thousand citizens of Sullivan ever saw. The Hon. William H. Benikley, (K. N.) informed the Hudson river at Albany, will the Trojans invite the Legislature to a dinner on the 22d of February?

Travelling legislative committees during the nine ments of the year after the hundred days expire, are very convenient instruments for drawing funds from the Statesion. The prospect brightens for double the nu perform such dury during the recess of the Legislature, and to send for persons and papers. Here is a job laid out which would afford ample employment for the five lucky gentlemen, and pleasant excursions through the State from the adjournment until the first day of January, 1857. Will the Senate agree?

Snow commenced falling here at daylight this morning and is now ten inches deep. The temperature is mild. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1858. It commenced snowing here at 9 o'clock this morning

but as yet only a small quantity has fallen. BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Snow began to fall here at an early hour this morning and continued till evening. It is quite cold.

The brig Reindeer, from the Coast of Africa for New York, put into Norfojk, with less of spars and rigging. The schooner Ashland, from New York, reported ashore at Cape Henry, got off, and arrived at Norfolk

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1856.

No mail was received here to-day from points south o

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19, 1856.
Cotton is steady, at unchanged rates. Wool more active, at advanced prices. Sales of the week, 86,500 lbs. Printing cloths active; prices firm. Sales, 48,400 pieces. Letter from Col. Parker H. French to Mr.

WASHINTTON, Jan. 18, 1856. HON. WM. L. MARCY, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED

STATES—
I had the honor to address your Excellency a note, under cate of the 19th of last month, the some object of which was to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your government. To my astenishment, you placed a different interpretation on the note from my intents. Your Excellency's reply, under date of the filst of the same month, informed me of this fact. Your reply also establishes a new and startling precedent—that is, that you cannot hereafter receive any ciplomatic agent unless the government herepresents is established by the untrammelled expression of democratic will. It seems to me that the following extract from your letter is conclusive of the new rule for recognition, as just alluded to. You say: which was to request an interview with your Excellency

of democratic will. It recembs to be that the known of extract from your letter is conclusive of the new rule for recognition, as just alluded to. You say:—

Those who were cheefly instrumental in auspending or overthrowing the former government of that State (Atcaragua) were not citizens belonging to it; nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them of firms is known there, freely any pressed their approval of acquisecones in the present of the case the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Ministerio this government duly appointed by the supreme government of Nicaragua.

Thus, your Excellency will perceive that, under the same ruling, the Minister of England, France or Russia, should not be recognized by your government, because you have no assurance that any part of the people of those countries have "freely expressed their approval of or acquiescence in, the present condition of political atfairs" governing them at this moment. You thus necessarily interfere with the international first of other nations.

Regretting that you should have misconstrued my last communication, and that you authorized the late arrest of my person in New York, and thereby the indignity shown against the government I have the honor to represent, I therefore respectfully request that you will not consider my oredentials as before your government for the present. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.—The President has carried out the sentence of the recent court martial, of which Col. Henry Wilson was the President, by dismissing from the army of the United States Brevet Major John C. Henshaw, Capt. Seventh Infantry, U. S. A.—dissing dismissal to take effect from the 9th of January last. The charges under which he was tried were for disobedience of orders, contempt and disreagest towards his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gen'deman and green and of cifically between the necessed Major George Andrews of the acquaint page.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN SHIP AT HONG KONG.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL BOARDED BY BLACKS.

Spirited Conduct of the Commander of the Powhatan.

American Consul Arrested and Dragged Through the Streets by the Police.

SENSATION IN CHINA,

Our Hong Kong Correspondence. Hong Kong, Oct. 31, 1866.

Outrage upon the American Flag. One of the most wanton and unprovoked outrages of curred in this barbor a few days since, on board the

American bark Reindeer, Capt. Nichols.

A man named John Madison, who shipped in New York A man named John Madison, who shipped in New York for the sum of \$25 per month, and received the usual advance, signed the shipping articles and crew list, giving New York as his birthplace, and to be discharged on the return of the vessel to that place. Upon the arrival in this harbor, said Madison deserted her, escaped to the shore, and refused to return to his duty. The capitals the return of a well do the United States Consul to have the thereupon applied to the United States Consul to have the man arrested, and sent on board as a deserter, as will appear by the accompanying letter of our Consul; and the note referred to in said letter (marked A) was a request to the Superintendent of Police (as has always been the case) to have Madison returned to the Rein-deer, which request was not noticed, but treated with contempt. Subsequently, however, the desecter re-turned to his ship, after having made arrangements with the black police to the effect that he (Madison) would go on board, but would not go to duty, and, as a natural rame time, that if he was not on shore by a certain time, they (the police) should come on board and take him on they (the police) should come on board and take him on shore—all of which transpired just as he (Madison) pre-dicted. On the 20th—the day that Madison was put in irons, and during the absence of Capt. Nichols—a party of armed blacks came on board and released the prisoner from confinement, and took him from the vessel. The mate being at that time in command of the Reindeer, de-manded of the person who appeared to be in charge of the kidnappers, to see his warrant, or authority; upon which he slapped his own chest, and velled out: "I am the au-

the man Madison was taken on shore and set at liberty.

I shall not pursue the conduct of the mob law officers any further, but refer you to the accompanying official letters, though I may be permitted to draw your attention to some of the leading points of the case. In the first place, an American ship arrives in the harbor or Hong Kong; one of the crew, or more, as the case might be, desert the ship, and subsequently return on board with the avowed determination not to do any duty, but to overturn the discipline of the ship. The consequence is that they refuse duty and threaten (as was the case in the first place, an American ship arrives in the harbor or this instance) to "kill any American son of a bitch who dares to lay his hands upon him," or them, as the case may be—are finally overpowered and put in irons for a breach of discipline of the ship and threatening the

he slapped his own chest, and yelled out: "I am the au-

thority, and if you interfere I'll take you, also;" and

lives of the captain and his officers.

The next thing we hear is, that the ship has been by an armed mob calling themselves policemen, but show-ing no authority for their acts, and threatening the offcer in command of the ship during the absence of her master, for daring to ask them for their warrant or authority. The next step in the drama is the arrest of the captain by a warrant obtained by the man Madison, and that of the American Consul, and without making any defence, but protesting that he had not laid himself liable to British law—our Consul also expostulating against the proceedings as being illegal and unwarrantable—still, in the face of all this, Captain Nichols is sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars, (fifty for the Queen and twenty-five for the man Madison,) and to receive his discharge in the bargain—or in detaut of payment, Cap tain Nichols was informed that he must go to jail, and, I

believe, board himself. What a pretty state of affairs I ask any inspartial man—whether red, white or black, it matters not—It this case is not of the most outragous description? Capt. Nichols, however, succeeded in reaching the dead of the United States ateam frigate Powhataa, the black police in hot pursuit, but unable to overtake him. The Chinese in the boat into which Captain Mtchest pred for the purpose of reaching the Powhataa, the black police in hot pursuit, but unable to overtake him. The Chinese in the beat contained the Powhataa, distancing in the race the best containing the policemes, who would rather expend their last deep of blood that see an innocent Americans—Captains Paul and Spicer, who would rather expend their last deep of blood that see an innocent American incarcerated in a British jall—seized the cars and pulled in safety to the Powhataa, distancing in the race the beat containing the policemes, although they had three times as many. Our Consul, Jas. Keenan, Esq., shortly after also reached the Powhataa, and stated the circumstances to Captain McCluney, requesting him at the same time to afford Captain Nichols the proper protection; whereagon Captain McCluney, with his usual promptiude, assured Consul Keenan that he would give Capt. Nichols the necessary protection, notwithtainding there were at that time in the harbor four British frigates and three stems, the Captain McCluney, which has usual promptiude, assured Consul Keenan that he would give Capt. Nichols the proper protection of the proper protection of the proper protection at the british protection of the proper protection at the proper protection of the proper protection and the proper protection of the proper protection to the three proper protection of the proper protection to the

CONSUL REENAN TO CAPTAIN M'CLUNEY.

CONSUL ERRIAN TO CAPTAIN A CLURKY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

HONG KONG, Oct. 23, 1255

Spe-On the 12th lost, Capt. Fracture N. Not of
the autoclear back for failery, control of the threat
the register, crew not want a like e. on said vecso, wait